

CHAMPAGNE.
MOET AND CHANDON'S
"DRY IMPERIAL."
PER CASE 1 DOZ. BOTTLES \$57.00
" 2 " HALF DOZ. \$30.00
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

DUNVILLE'S
V. R.
BELFAST
OLD IRISH
WHISKY.
\$15.00 PER CASE.
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 14,840 號十四百八千四萬一第 日四初月十年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1905. 二拜禮 號壹十叁月十年五零百九千一英海香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND
HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation. Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counter-
acts all effects of perspiration, and is as
refreshing and invigorating to the system
as a Turkish Bath.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
HE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a66]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.50 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

WANTED.
RELIABLE HONGKONG FIRM to act
as SUB-AGENTS in Hongkong (and
Canton, if desired) for a first-class brand of
French Champagne. Terms: 15 per cent.
discount on all orders.
Firms interested please apply for further
particulars to Box No. 121, care of "Daily
Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [a2443]

NOTICE.
GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
& Co. are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and **KYNOC'S SPORTING**
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and **NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT** in
all sizes, Nos. 10 to 550. **AIR GUNS** and
AMMUNITION in variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday,
excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [35]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and **FOUCHOW**
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2855]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

SIEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, DAQUILLAR STR. 2F
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

JUST ARRIVED.
Materials of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE Designs,
consisting of—
SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS LLAMAS,
CASHMERE'S, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTER-
INGS, OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, BREECHES CLOTHS,
&c.
SPECIALITY.
Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.
All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the
direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by our Own Workmen on THE PREMISES.
LOUNGE SUITS ... from \$35 DRESS SUITS ... from \$70
MORNING DO. ... 55 FROCK DO. ... 70
OVERCOATS ... 45 TROUSERS (Cashmere) ... 15
RIDING BREECHES ... 15 FANCY VESTS ... 7
Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON.

THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to— **SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [54a]

JAPAN  **COALS.**

mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA
mitsui & CO.

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SUBURU-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 105, HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
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Kuchino, Saeki, Matsuyama, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamano and Ide Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinaka, Munaka, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,
Sasahara Teishoku, Yoshinaka, Yoshio, Yonokubo, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
OF
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star Special—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star Special—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
1208 **F. BLACKHEAD & Co.**

AQUARIUS
SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts., Pts., and Splits.
SILENT WATER; Qts.
STONE GINGER BEER.
GINGER ALE.
PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in
the Manufacture of these Beverages, and by these means ABSOLUTE
PURITY IS GUARANTEED.
TELEPHONE No. 75.
SOLE AGENTS—
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [a37]

HIRANO.
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO. LD. KOBE.
AGENTS: **F. BLACKHEAD & CO.** [1905]

SCOTLAND'S BEST.
WATSON'S (DUNDEE)
No. "10" SCOTCH.
BOTTLED IN H. M. CUSTOMS
DUNDEE.
AGENTS:
WATKINS, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
AND
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
(Crown Brand.)
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG. [a38]

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 51, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1906.
Now Ready. Post Free on Application.

LETTS' DIARIES 1906.
A New Pictorial Hand-book to Canton,
12 pages of Photo Pictures, ... 40
Chams, New Volume ... \$6.30
Bo Peep, New Volume ... 1.80
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Nautical Almanacs 1906 ... 1.90
Two Girls on a Barge ... 2.70
The Assyrian Bride, by Kelly ... 2.70
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The Story of Marlborough—told in fifty-
two Pictures, with Text, by Hon.
Frances Walsley ... 3.50
Children's Sayings, by W. Canton ... 1.90
A White Roof Tree, by Ethel Turner ... 1.90
Wee Folk's Story Book ... 2.70

FOR CHRISTMAS.
NEW STYLES OF CARDS for Autograph
and Printing on.
NEW SET OF POST CARDS with Chinese
Junks on Canton River.
SCOTCH TARTAN CARDS, \$1.00 set.
Chinese Rice Paper; and Cards with
Local Views, &c.
A NEW VIEW BOOK of Hongkong
24 Pictures from Photographs ... 1.00
Very fine Selection of RAPHAEL TUCK'S
superb Calendars for 1906.
TOY BOOKS in great variety.
PLAYING CARDS; GUEST, WEDDING
MENU, BALL PROGRAMMES, etc.,
[a35]

REDUCED PRICES OF EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.
No. 1 F.P.K. FILMS 6 Exps. 50 cts. No. 1 F.P.K. FILMS 12 Exps. ... 1.00
" 3 " " 6 " 80 " " 3 " " 12 " ... 1.80
" 3A " " 6 " 1.00 " 3A " " 12 " ... 1.80
" 1A " " 12 " 1.40 " 4 CART. K. " 12 " ... 2.30
" 2 B.E.K. " 6 " 75 " 2 B.E.K. " 12 " ... 1.50
The above Films are absolutely fresh. We invite you to come and inspect our New Stock.
Developing and Printing undertaken.
A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG. [46]

FURNITURE
C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.

THE BEST OF NEW IDEAS
AND
THE FINEST REPRODUCTIONS FROM OLD MODELS.
C. LAZARUS & CO., CALCUTTA.
FOR TEXTILE FABRICS.
WALL-PAPERS.
CARPETS AND FLOOR-CLOTHS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. [1475-4]

KOWLOON HOTEL—KOWLOON.
CABLE ADDRESS:—"CHIEF."
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS
AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [206]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - 20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND - 12.50
" G. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL
BLEND - 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 20.00
" DOURO - 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO - 20.00
" LA TORRE - 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG AGENTS. [a54]

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel
Residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRA.
A. F. DAVIES,
Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near
the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water
throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

VICTORIA HOTEL.

SHAMEN—CANTON.
On the (British) Concession.

MACAO HOTEL.
MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European
Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents
and Tourists.
WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
[a2035]

"BOA VISTA"
HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
CHINA.
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European
management and most strict supervision
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
One steamer (s.s. *Hongkong*), daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
For Terms, apply
[a241] **THE MANAGER**

J. WATT JAMESON & CO.,
MARINE
SALVAGE
ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE
MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT
SALVAGE MACHINERY.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON
IMMEDIATELY.

The Company has the powerful steamer
City of Birmingham (287 Tons, 750 H.P.)
specially equipped with necessary Gear for
Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.
Telegraphic Address:—"SALVAGE-HONGKONG" HOTEL MANSIONS, 4th Floor.
A.B.C. 4th Edition, &
A.I. Codes.
Agents for Messrs. STEEB, GORMAN & CO.,
Submarine Engineers, Makers of all classes
of Diving Gear, London.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [a55]

INTIMATION



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

BLEND

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES distilled
in SCOTLAND of
GREAT AGE,
VERY FINE AND MELLOW.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN - - - \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
unsurpassed in quality:—

A.—Thorne's Blend... Por Doz. \$12.00

B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a
fine "Soda" Whisky, of great
age... 12.00

C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet... 13.50

D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old
Malt Scotch Whiskies... 16.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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BIRTH.

On 24th October, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr.
C. JOHNSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 20th September, in America, EDGAR GILMAN
PRATT, second son of Capt. NICHOLS PRATT, of
Shanghai, to Miss ALICE REPLEY.On 25th October, at Shanghai, JOHN CLARENCE
SHENKLE, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. to MABEL, only
daughter of the late JOHN STEWART NAKER and
Mrs. FLORENCE NAKER, of Shanghai.On 25th October, at Shanghai, WILLIAM ARTHUR
HARLOW WHEELER, Imperial Maritime Customs,
to GEORGINA MAUD BOLLINGWORTH.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES V. RUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 31st, 1905.

ONE Dr. BEHEIM is quoted by the *Japan Chronicle* as having written that "no Anglo-Indian—man or woman—considered India to be a permanent home; but all hope to return to Europe some day for good." Our Kobe contemporary thinks that it is very much the same in China and Japan. We fancy Dr. BEHEIM's remark is an exaggeration, and we feel certain it is not true of Hongkong or Shanghai. As for Japan, we need to hear of numerous instances in which the country and people had appealed so strongly to the temporary resident as to evoke expressions of an intention to "settle down" there. The number of "old residents" who have no intention of leaving Japan, although they have the means with which to do so, appears considerable. With regard to China, the case of Shanghai affords a notable contrast to the opinions quoted. If there is no happy, healthy, that a new sort of life is to be born in the resident establishment of a claim pukka "Shanghaiander" such a matter for self-satisfaction, "Englishman" where the climate is, there are many

who regard it as their permanent home. There is a saying that everybody wants to go Home, and that when their wish is granted they "hear the East a-calling," and wish to be back. Dr. BEHEIM quotes it. "And yet," he says, "with all the outcry about climate and social discomforts,—on the first occasion when fogs, ice and sleet in England are responsible for some bodily indisposition, the Anglo-Indian 'abroad' wishes to be back in his bungalow, surrounded by tropical heat and tropical splendour." "So it is," says our contemporary, "with the Far Eastern. He cherishes a great longing to go home to his native country, not for a mere brief holiday, but to spend his days in the enjoyment of the pleasures that he so vividly remembers in his youth. When the time comes, however, he finds that everything is changed; that fogs are not enjoyable, and sleet and snow more attractive on Christmas cards than in stern reality." He finds also that being an unnoticed unit in a mob is an unwelcome change to the status of a sahib or a taipan. Probably even the original singer of "Home, sweet home" might have changed his tune when he found, on returning that the vacancy caused by his first departure had disappeared much as does a wound in the bark of a growing tree. The returning prodigal usually feels "out of it," and has practically to create for himself a new niche in the society to which he formerly belonged. ROBINSON CAUSON on his island drew up a parallel statement of the advantages and disadvantages of his detention there; and were we to copy his example here, we could draw up a list of compensations for our "exile" that would more than balance the sentimental value of the scenes we are supposed to yearn for. There are worse places to live and die in than Hongkong, even in the country (whichever it be) that we call Home. As a matter of fact, that is what a very considerable proportion of the residents on the China coast are doing; and it is probably incorrect to suppose that a majority of them are dwelling on the prospect of returning to Europe "for good."

The Russo-Chinese Bank at Yokohama has re-opened.

The plague total remains unaltered at 295 cases and 278 deaths.

The Russian war-craft *Bodry* and *Grosscock* were docked at Shanghai on October 25.

A garrison order announces that beginning to-morrow (Wednesday) retreat will be sounded at 4.45 p.m.

The new Tartar-General for the Kwangai troops, Sau Yum, paid a visit to Hongkong yesterday and made a number of official calls.

The Manila Observatory telegraphed to the American Consulate yesterday, at ten a.m., "Depression E.S.E. Manila moving north-west nearly."

To-morrow (Wednesday) being all Saints' Day, the Services in St. John's Cathedral will be as follows:—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.; Matins and Litany, 11 a.m.; Evening, 5.30 p.m.

The Volunteer camp at Stonecutters' Island was concluded yesterday morning, when those who had not taken their departure the previous day, performed the customary fatigue duties and afterwards returned to Hongkong. The camp is declared to have been eminently successful.

The breaching of junks at Yaumati led to a fire there in the early hours of Saturday morning. The wind carried the sparks on to some sheds and a grass stack, belonging to Li Chut, a grass dealer at Apauli, both the huts and the stack being destroyed and damage done to the extent of \$140.

In the Tanjong Pagar Arbitration, the case for the Government was opened by Mr. Balfour Brown. He argued that 22 years as the multiplier was excessive, and said 18 years purchase (twelve million dollars) would be sufficient. Apocryphal certain commissions paid, he said the company had been doing dishonestly.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 29th October, 1905:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	268	85
Chinese	113	272
Total	381	357

The *N.C. Daily News* says:—It will pleasantly interest his friends to learn that Mr. Ludwig Soyka, head of the Shanghai firm of L. Soyka, who went home two years ago to open his own branch office and supervise his agencies, has been received in audience by H. M. the Emperor of Austria, who conferred on him the order of Francis Joseph. European potentates nowadays are fully alive to the value to their countries of the extension of foreign trade, and such a gift as Napoleon's characterisation of the English as "a nation of shopkeepers" has become a compliment; and the honour conferred by his Emperor on Mr. Soyka was gained by his successful energy in promoting the consumption of Austrian products in the Far East.

The Philippines Government is considering the case of native theatres which produce plays introducing scenes from insurrection and bandit life. It is claimed that these plays cause natives to take to the woods, there to emulate the deeds done on the stage.

A lot of Crown Land adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 44 at Deep Water Bay, containing 112,000 square feet and bearing a Crown annual rent of \$258, was offered for sale yesterday afternoon at the office of the Public Works Department. The property was sold to Messrs. Shown, Tones & Co. for \$5,620, being \$20 above the upset price.

The dearer rates in Japan are responsible for the rise in Shanghai coal prices. The *N.C. Daily News* points out:—We stated yesterday that the coal merchant who buys wholesale at Ts. 9 per ton, and sells retail at \$15, does not make an exorbitant profit. As a matter of fact, his profit at the present time is hardly appreciable. The present wholesale price, at which it is difficult to procure any coal, is Ts. 9.25 a ton, at which 100 tons cost \$1,263, to which has to be added the cost of screening and distributing, say \$1 a ton, making the total cost \$1,363. After screening, the coal merchant has 80 tons which he sells at \$15 a ton, and 20 tons of dust which he sells, say at \$9, making \$1,338, leaving him a profit of \$12 on 100 tons, or 12 cents a ton.

A NEW TRADING VESSEL.

THE "HAZEL DOLLAR."

An interesting arrival in the harbour last week was the *Hazel Dollar*, one of the recent additions made by the Robert Dollar Company of San Francisco (whose local agents are Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) to their rapidly growing fleet, and this being her maiden voyage to the Far East. The *Daily Press* representative took advantage of the occasion to learn something of the new steamer. Built and engineered on the Clyde by Messrs. R. & G. Company, of Port Glasgow, she was designed for the lumber carrying trade across the Pacific, and indeed is the first vessel specially constructed for that purpose. An inspection of the *Hazel Dollar* will confirm the impression that she belongs to a class which has every probability of occupying a prominent position in the commerce of the East. Her holds, 'tween decks and lower holds are adapted for storing the largest beams carried. Lengths up to 86 feet can be taken, but her carrying capacity is best illustrated by mentioning the space below decks, 'tween decks and at the poop. Below decks an aggregate of 300,000 cubic feet has been secured, while an additional space is furnished by the 400,000 cubic feet space of between-deck and poop. Other present cargo she carried 2,824,185 feet of lumber in the hold, and 866,293 feet on deck, giving an aggregate of 3,690,478 feet. While dealing with figures, it should also be mentioned that she has a gross tonnage of 4,314, her length over all is 384 feet, her breadth 50 feet and her depth 29 feet.

The officers are very sanguine that the *Hazel Dollar* is the best-adopted for her particular line. An average speed of ten knots was maintained on her run from Puget Sound to Japan, though she is capable of a greater speed, and the voyage showed the prospects which this type of modern carrier has before it. It is intended by the Robert Dollar Co. to introduce a cheaper rate of freight to Eastern shippers than is possible by the ordinary mail steamers, and the sister ship, the *Bessie Dollar* will be launched soon in order to assist in the establishment of the service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SPLIT INFINITIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, 30th October, 1905.

SIR,—With reference to your paragraph in this morning's *Press* re the wording of the Peace Treaty, your criticism of the *Japan Herald's* criticism has, I think, landed you in error. I cannot agree with the statement that "Would surely have read smoother" contains a split infinitive. The only example of a split infinitive is when the sign "to" is separated from the verb by a modifying word or phrase. "Would" in the particular sentence, only points out the mood, "have" only points out the tense, and "read" is, as you say, a past participle. The three words, "would have read," form the predicate of the sentence. The predicate is, of course, split by the modifying word "surely," which, according to the rules of syntax, may be introduced in any part of a sentence except between the infinitive verb and its sign "to."—Yours faithfully,

DAVID J. LENNOX.

THE PHILIPPINES GOVERNORSHIP.

The *Cablenews* has received the following telegram:—Washington, October 26.—I want to see the Secretary of War at your order and asked him the following question:—

"Is it true that Governor General Wright has resigned or will resign on his way to the United States, or on his arrival there. The *Cablenews* has received dispatches to the effect that the Governor General will resign, to take effect December 1. There is considerable feeling in the Philippines on the subject, and I wish to set the matter at rest."

The Secretary of War replied: "Governor General Wright is entitled to leave of absence from his duties in the Islands. He leaves on November 4 for San Francisco and will return to Manila when his leave has expired. Governor General Wright, we trust, will stay in the Islands for a long time. He is desirous of seeing the railways started, and we have requested him to remain as long as he can. I do not know the origin of the reports that he is to retire, but you can say for me and for President Roosevelt that there is no truth in them."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SPREADING.

LONDON, 30th October.

The revolution in Russia is growing. The strikers number 1,500,000, but there has been little bloodshed.

The Government and local authorities are powerless to suppress the outbreak, and it is reported that the Tsar has yielded to the demand for a representative assembly.

The proclamation of a republic is expected.

A revolt in Finland is probable.

SPANISH CRUISER WRECKED.

LONDON, 30th October.

The *Cardenal Cisneros*, a Spanish cruiser, has become a total wreck.

[RUSSIAN SERVICE.]

READY FOR TSAR'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, 28th October.

It is reported that owing to the gravity of the situation, steam is kept up in the Tsar's yacht, in readiness to convey the Imperial family to Denmark if necessary.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE SHIP-PING IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, 28th October.

Mr. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific Railway, New York, predicts that Japanese shipping will soon appear in the Pacific to such an extent that the United States will be compelled to choose between co-operation and competition.

VISIT OF FRENCH ADMIRAL.

The French flagship *Montcalm*, having on board the new commander of the China squadron, Vice Admiral Richard, arrived in port yesterday, and the usual exchange of courtesies took place between the men-of-war in the harbour. The *Montcalm* left D. Along Bay on Saturday.

SIAM'S FINANCES.

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson's report, as Financial Adviser, on the Budget of Siam for 1905-6 is an interesting document. The estimated revenue for 1905-6 amounts to \$3,900,000, leaving a small surplus of 126,917 ticals over the estimated expenditure. The estimated revenue of the current year exceeds that of the previous twelve months by no less than 5,500,000 ticals, being an increase of 11.5 per cent. on the amount budgeted for 1904-5. This constitutes a fresh record in the financial progress of Siam. It is principally due to the expansion of the revenue derived from the Opium Farm, which shows an advance of over 59 per cent. An official notification to this effect was issued on the 23rd February, 1905, setting forth that from the 1st April, 1905, 88 of the smaller gambling houses in Siam would be closed, viz., those bringing in a revenue of less than Ten, 50,000 each per annum, and that from the commencement of 1906 the remaining gambling-houses in the provinces, 22 in number, would be abolished—thus leaving only the gambling-houses situated within the limits of the city of Bangkok to be dealt with in 1907.

Another important point alluded to by Mr. Williamson is a suggestion that, as a means of dealing with the problem of abolishing gambling-houses within the limits of Bangkok—an increase of revenue might be obtained by raising the rate of import duty paid on general merchandise entering Siam. This rate is at present only 8 per cent. Mr. Williamson observes that it is felt that, for revenue purposes the Siamese Government is justified in raising to some extent the rate of general import duty. To this end it is proposed to open negotiations with the treaty Powers. Agreement may be concluded in time to allow of the final suppression of the remaining gambling-houses by the beginning of 1907.

It has also been determined to increase the rate of tax for the best lands to a figure (10 per cent) which is somewhat below that charged in Burma; while less productive or less accessible lands are to be assessed at lower rates. Other smaller changes are to be effected in the fishery and orchard tax regulations, while the poll tax will also be reorganised. The various changes and revisions are expected, when in full working order, to bring in an additional sum of nearly 4½ million ticals as a set off against the loss from the ultimate suppression of all provincial gambling-houses.

NO YELLOW PERIL FOR AMERICA.

Washington, 21st October.—A formal and official statement has been made by Minister Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese representative in Washington, concerning the attitude of the Japanese toward the Philippine Islands and the reduction of them by the Americans.

Japan says that it glories in the presence of the United States of America in the Far East, and supremacy of the flag of the Union over the former possessions of Spain.

Japan makes very plain her belief that America's being in the Orient, and the necessity of America's protecting her colony there, means for Japan the assistance of a friendly nation in the maintaining of peace in Oriental waters and the keeping up of a high standard of morality and commercial probity. This statement is given to the world as a desire to end the controversy which has been waging for many months as to Japan's wishes to get possession of the Philippines.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

OPENING CRUISE AND LADIES' RACE.

Saturday the 28th was almost an ideal day from a yachting point of view, not too much sea, and just enough wind to make the boats move at their best. Consequently there was a goodly muster to welcome the new Commodore, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., as the leader of the opening cruise. A short spin was taken towards Stonecutters' and then a return was made to the Police Pier, Kowloon, to prepare for the more serious portion of the afternoon's amusement. At 3.10 the gun went for the ladies to prepare themselves for a handicap run to Kowloon Rock and back. A very good cruise with an easterly wind, as it gave a fair share of beating, reaching and turning. At 3.15 the starting gun went and Mr. Watkins put *Kathleen* across the line on the port tack, quickly followed by Mrs. Johnstone in the *Dione* on the starboard. *Colleen* steered by Mrs. Kent was soon on the heels of both. *Kathleen* continued to keep her lead up to Kowloon point when she went too far amidstream and had to give way to *Dione*, who rounded the Rock in fine style two minutes ahead of *Kathleen*, who was followed a few seconds later by *Colleen*. *Dione* setting her balloon jib went rapidly away, and further increased her lead in the run home but was unlucky enough to run into a small patch of calm, letting up the crowd behind—*Kathleen*, *Colleen*, *Elapheth* and *Vernon*, being all in a bunch together. An exciting finish ended in *Kathleen* just beating *Elapheth* and *Colleen*, and saving her time on *Dione*, thus winning the handsome prize presented by Mr. Pollock; *Colleen* getting the second presented by the Yacht Committee. The competitors then adjourned to the *Chenitai*, kindly lent by Sir Paul Clater for the occasion, when the usual time honoured excuses for not having won were put forward—the favourite one being that his starting watch was entirely wrong. A strictly non-alcoholic entertainment was then concluded by Lady Piggett kindly presenting the prizes.

Actual Times. Corrected.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Kathleen</i> (Mrs. C. M. F. Watkins)	4	14	30	4	10	30 (1)
<i>Colleen</i> (Mrs. Kent)	4	14	33	4	10	33 (2)
<i>Dione</i> (Mrs. L. A. M. Johnstone)	4	11	45	4	11	45 (3)
<i>Min</i> (Miss Berkeley)	4	16	25	4	12	25 (4)
<i>Bonito</i> (Miss M. Berkeley)	4	17	53	4	13	35 (5)
<i>Elapheth</i> (Mrs. H. E. Pollock)	4	14	32	4	14	32 (6)
<i>Vernon</i> (Mrs. H. E. Pollock)	4	14	34	4	14	34 (7)
<i>Doreen</i> (Mrs. H. E. Pollock)	4	22	32	4	16	32 (8)

IST CLUB RACE.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Sunday none of the boats in this class made a very good start. *Elapheth* shortly afterwards had the bad luck to break her tiller. The heavy sea and stiff breezes caused some minor accidents on board the *Dione* which may account for the comparatively slow time in which she completed the course as compared with *Colleen* in the one design class, who only took 20 seconds longer. The race itself resolved itself into a very keen struggle between *Dione* and *Vernon*, only a few yards separating them the whole way. The times of finishing were:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Dione</i>	1	8	20
<i>Vernon</i>	1	9	0

ONE DESIGN.

Kathleen and *Min* had somewhat the best of the start, but the former was handicapped by only having one Chinese boy as crew, and would have gone better if she had followed *Min* and *Bonito's* example in having a reef down. The order round Kowloon rocks was *Min*, *Colleen*, *Bonito* and *Kathleen*, about 23 seconds separating each boat. This order was kept till rounding the Channel Rocks, when *Colleen* closed up to *Min*; the former having no reef, scoring in the run. *Min*, *Colleen*, and *Bonito* jibed round Meyer's East Buoy, *Kathleen* not being in it with her one boy, staying round and losing a lot of ground. This order was maintained on the second round, but *Colleen's* fall sail on the run from Channel Rocks via Meyer's Buoy began to tell its tale, eventually winning a fine race by a few seconds, *Bonito* a good third, having been well up the whole time:—

Times of finish:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Min</i>	1	18	40
<i>Colleen</i>	1	19	30
<i>Bonito</i>	1	20	25
<i>Kathleen</i>	1	25	35

HANDICAP CLASS.

In this race *Chanticleer* in his new owner's hands did a fine performance, doing his course in just eight minutes, more than the champion-yacht boats and beating *Alannah* without his handicap. Capt. Warren is also to be congratulated on his good showing with *Gloria*, but he only had a Chinese boy as crew.

Times of finish. Corrected.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Chanticleer</i>	1	36	20	1	27	55 (1)
<i>Alannah</i>	1	39	07	1	39	07 (2)
<i>Gloria</i>	1	45	00	1	34	00 (3)
<i>Doreen</i>	1	46	20	1	36	20 (5)

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

The Financial Department has completed a rough draft of the general budget for the next fiscal year and is now discussing with the different Government departments their respective estimates. It is believed, says the *Japan Times*, that the general budget will be ready by the end of this month, and in framing it the authorities, it is stated, will be guided, with a few exceptions, by the policy they pursued last year. The Communications Department demands the usual sum of thirteen million yen for construction of railways and 1,400,000 yen for the telephone service, the expansion of which has practically been suspended since the war. It is stated that the Financial Department seems inclined to agree to these demands, but no decision has yet been given. Whether the expenditures for post-bellum enterprises will be included in the ordinary budget or submitted as a supplementary one will depend upon the results of the investigations.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 29th October.

WORSHIPING THE "BOYCOTT HERO." To-day is a red letter day for the inhabitants of Lappa and the neighbouring villages. It is the day set apart for the worshipping of the name and portrait of the famous man called Fung Ha Wai (馮夏威). Fung Ha Wai was a man, young in years but great in noble deeds. He was supposed to have sacrificed his life for his country and his people in the present boycott, hence the Chinese are now worshipping him as the "Boycott Hero." The matchless where his tablet and portrait were placed was crowded with enthusiastic worshippers not only from Lappa, Macao and the surrounding villages, but even from Hongkong and Canton. The *Wingchai* and other boats brought over a large number of Chinese from your colony. Special ferry launches were running the whole day between Macao and Lappa, the fare being two cents. Speeches were delivered and, I need hardly say, the boycott was the sole topic. Lappa was selected as the most suitable place for holding the meeting, as the Chinese wanted a place near to a foreign city. Some Europeans went there to see the fun. Even up to the time of writing (8.31 p.m.) there are still people going over, and the tow-towing is proceeding.

FIRES AGAIN.

Since my last, I have two more cases of fire to report. The first occurred in a tea house and was put out before any serious damage was done, and the second happened in a fire-cracker factory.

NEW MARKET STALLS.

On Wednesday at the ordinary meeting of the Local Sanitary Board, the stalls in the new market at S. Domingos were put up to auction. The vegetable and fruit stalls fetched very good prices, but there was no bid for the fish and meat stalls.

THE TRANSPORT "AFRICA."

This ship is now expected to arrive here on the 10th proximo.

THE STAR FERRY DISASTER.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the recent Star Ferry disaster, when a sampan was run down by the *Evening Star*, and two women were drowned, was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. B. Deacon appeared in the interests of the Star Ferry Company and the coxswain, who is under arrest for manslaughter, while Mr. O. D. Thompson held a watching brief on behalf of the owners of the sampan.

A seaman on board the *Evening Star* re-told the story of the collision—how that the first whistle warning the sampan was blown about 200 yards and the second one about 60 yards. Had the sampan held on her course the launch would have cleared her; in fact the sampan turned round and got to the starboard side of the *Evening Star* when the collision occurred. They righted the sampan.

Mr. Deacon held that no criminal proceedings could be taken against his client. There was no criminal negligence on the part of the coxswain. The utmost that he could be charged with was an error of navigation. To the jury he suggested that a reasonable view of the case was that the master of the sampan realising that a collision was imminent changed his course, and in turning round the sampan was blown over. This view was supported by the fact that the collision took place on the starboard side of the ferry boat.

His Worship explained the difference between civil wrong, for which the Ferry Company might be liable, and the question whether the coxswain had committed a felony in respect of criminal negligence. In conclusion he pointed out that the real issue was the question of criminal negligence. He would submit to the jury two questions to answer:—(1) whether the death of the deceased was the result of criminal negligence and (2) if so on whose part was the criminal negligence.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on returning the foreman announced that they considered the two women met their deaths by accident, adding the rider that while the coxswain was not guilty of criminal negligence he was guilty of some degree of carelessness.

THE INFLUENCE OF JAPAN.

The unbroken series of Japanese victories over Russia in Manchuria, in which Japan's artillery played the most conspicuous part, have naturally influenced Chinese officials in charge of the Government arsenals and powder-works in this country, and we learn that Wei Taotai, the manager of the Kiangnan Arsenal here, superintended on Monday the firing of several newly-cast twelve-pounder field guns, after the latest Japanese model. We hear that the gun trials were most successful, rapidly in working and accuracy in fire being obtained without a hitch. There is also a report that the smokeless powder works, near the Lungshui Pagoda, have already begun, or will soon begin, the manufacture of a kind of gunpowder very similar to the Shimosa powder of the Japanese.—*N. C. Daily News*.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th Oct., left Colombo on Saturday p.m., and may be expected here on Wednesday, the 8th Nov.

The N.G.I. str. *Idelia* left Singapore for this port yesterday morning, and may be expected here on the 4th Nov.

The Boston S.S. Co.'s str. *Tremont*

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 30th October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CLAIMS AGAINST AN ADMITTER.

The Sing Tak Bank of No. 175 Queen's Road Central claimed from Chau Tung Shang, gentleman, of Nos. 2 and 4 Seymour Road, the sum of \$20,000 due by the defendant on two promissory notes for \$10,000.

Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant, who was absent from the Colony, being unrepresented.

Mr. Calthrop stated that the plaintiffs were a Chinese Bank carrying on business at No. 175, Queen's Road Central. On August 29th they lent \$20,000 to the defendant, he giving in return two promissory notes each for \$10,000. It was agreed at the time that interest should be paid at the current rate amongst Chinese Banks. For the first month the interest was paid, but they now asked for judgment for the whole amount together with interest from the 29th September.

Mr. Pollock, who appeared in a second action against the defendant, raised the question of priority of service of writ. His client's writ was in the hands of the bailiff prior to that of the plaintiffs in the first action.

A lengthy discussion then ensued regarding the question of priority, to which his Lordship reserved his decision. Mr. Calthrop then called Mui I Ngan, who said he was the manager, and a partner in the plaintiff bank. On the 28th August the defendant approached with reference to the loan of a sum of money.

\$20,000 was advanced him at the rate of \$9.80 per \$1,000 and after that the daily interest was to be 35 cents per \$1,000. Witness had been paid the first month's interest, but after that, had not received any; neither had he been repaid the principal.

His Lordship gave judgment for the amount, together with interest and costs.

In a second action against the same defendant, the Soy Kut Bank, of No. 189 Queen's Road Central, claimed the sum of \$10,000, for the advance of which amount the defendant gave the plaintiffs two promissory notes dated 7th September, each for \$5,000.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. L. d'Almeida e Castro (of the office of Messrs. Bruton, Hart and Goldring) appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Pollock said this also was a procedure by way of foreign attachment; the plaintiffs had obtained an order of the Court enabling them to proceed against the defendant.

Kwok Tung, manager of the plaintiff bank, gave evidence in support of the claim.

His Lordship gave judgment for the amount, together with interest and costs, but in this, as in the former case, stayed execution until he had given his decision on the question of priority.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE WING FUNG FIRM EXPARTE KRUSE AND CO. AND ULLMANN AND CO.

This was an application by the petitioning creditors for a receiving order against the Wing Fung firm.

Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared in support of, while Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Donnys and Bowley) opposed the application on the grounds that there was no act of bankruptcy committed.

Mr. Bowley stated that the object of the application was for the debtor to establish his character. He had no intention of running away, and only went to Canton to make a loan. The evidence of the act of bankruptcy was absolutely insufficient, and the present petition against the debtor ought to be dismissed, as he returned to Hongkong with the money to pay his creditors, but found his shop in possession of their watchman.

Mr. Hays contended that if the debtor had been going to Canton to negotiate a loan he would have rather courted questions, and would have told his folks to acquaint anyone who called at his shop in his absence with the reason of his visit to Canton. Instead of doing this he left a foki at his shop and did not say where he was going to, or when he was coming back. If the debtor was in such a good position as stated, having goods in his shop to the value of \$7,000, he surely could have been able to give some security. When the creditors went to the shop on the day arranged for the payment of the debt they found that the debtor was absent, and that the foki did not know, or refused to tell, when he was expected to return. Seeing the show cases nearly empty, and not so many goods in the shop as usual, an impression would be left on the minds of the creditors that something was in the wind.

His Lordship—It may be perfectly true what Mr. Bowley says with regard to the intention of the bankrupt in going to Canton, but I must ask what was to guide the petitioning creditors as to the action of the debtor? Nothing was said to them about his going to Canton to get money.

Mr. Hays—Nothing of the kind, my Lord, and he disappeared without saying where he was going. The debtor spoke about his credit being ruined, and his business spoiled by the action of his creditors, but his credit could not have been particularly good if with \$5,000 worth of goods, he could not raise \$500. Why did not the friend who had previously offered to lend him money, lend it? Probably he had visited his shop and thought better of it.

Mr. Bowley contended that the court, sitting as a jury, must find whether there was any intent on the part of the debtor not to return from Canton.

His Lordship—The material points, I think, are whether Messrs. Kruse & Co. were justified in doing what they did, and with regard to the intent.

Mr. Bowley—I say, my Lord, it is a question of fact for the court to say whether there was intent or not. The boycott of American goods stopped the debtor's business.

His Lordship—That is rather inconsistent with the idea that the petitioning creditors stopped his business.

At this stage the court adjourned for tiffin, and on resuming his Lordship delivered his judgment. He said the short facts of the case were that the petitioning creditors requested payment of the debt, and threatened legal proceedings if it were not paid on a certain day. On that day the debtor, having failed to meet his creditors, proceeded to Canton to raise the amount. He failed to give Messrs. Kruse & Co. any information as to his visit, and returned two days afterwards to find bankruptcy proceedings started by his creditors. Granted that he did not go to Canton with intent to defeat, but in order to benefit his creditors, this intent was looked in his own bosom, and Messrs. Kruse & Co. know nothing of it. The question was whether the debtor's conduct amounted to an act of bankruptcy. He must have known that his departure would make Messrs. Kruse & Co. believe that he had followed the custom of so many Chinese traders here, and that in not finding him they would follow the invariable custom of taking immediate legal proceedings instead of resorting to more dilatory measures, owing to the circumstances of the case. A receiving order would, therefore, be made on the creditors' petition, and the debtor's dismissed with costs.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The case was continued in which Tam Man Sam, of No. 19 Jervois Street, sued Tam Yau and Cheung San Pang, liquidators of the Sai Kai Kung Yick Po Company, Ltd., for \$1,000 being as to \$500 for the return of money deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants on the 2nd June, 1905, in part payment of the purchase money of the business, property and effects of the Sai Kai Kung Yick Po Co., Ltd., and as to the balance of \$500 for damages for breach by the defendants of the said contract.

Mr. C. E. H. Davis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship stated that he had examined the book containing the minutes of the meeting at which the newspaper was sold. If Mr. Looker put forward sufficient evidence as to the genuineness of the minutes in that book, the case was then simply a question of argument.

Evidence for the defence was then heard, after which his Lordship gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR UNDER RESTRAINT.

Our telegram of the 25th inst. is confirmed by the full wire in the N.C. Daily News (Peking, 25th October). Two days after the bomb outrage, it is reported that the Empress Dowager ordered the Emperor into her presence and, before the eunuch Li Lien-yin, enquired if His Majesty had any ideas about the outrage. The Emperor simply shrugged by way of answer. Thereupon the Palace Guards entered the room and the Empress Dowager, angrily addressing the Emperor, said he had better confine himself to his room in token of respect and repentance. The Palace Guards then conducted His Majesty to a side room of the Huming Palace, where he remains confined with four guards at the door. His Majesty is in a pitiable condition, constantly crying out in anger at his plight.

SHANGHAI RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The N.C. Daily News says:—The welcome news of the settlement of the long-drawn-out question of the conservancy of the Huangpu leads naturally to the question: "Whom do the Customs propose to place in charge of the work as Chief Engineer?" It is supposed that the various Powers have candidates in view, to whom they would like to see sent to the work, but public opinion generally is, we imagine, rather in favour of the selection of Mr. de Rijke. His reputation as a hydraulic engineer, the work he has done in Japan, and the close study he has given, during his long residence in the Far East, to local conditions and to the operations necessary for the improvement and maintenance of our water communication with the sea, point him out as the best man to be chosen. That there are good fish in the sea as Mr. de Rijke does not deny; but the advantage in his case is that he has made the necessary preliminary studies and plans, and knows the whole matter thoroughly; he has done the work which a new man would have to do all over again; and the appointment of Mr. de Rijke would mean the saving of much valuable time. Time is all-important in the case of a waterway which may be truly said to be daily deteriorating. The matter rests now, of course, with the Chinese authorities, but we may repeat that we are sure that the news that Mr. de Rijke has been selected to carry out the work will be received with general satisfaction.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 30th at 11.30 a.m. The barometer has risen over China, particularly in the North, and fallen over Japan and the Philippines. There is a depression in the Pacific to the E. of the Philippines, and a depression is moving eastwards in the N. part of the Sea of Japan. An area of high pressure is in N.W. China. Gradients are rather steep, and N.E. and N. gales are indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Strong N. winds; equally, probably some rain.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 30th October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HARMAN (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A DISOBEDIENT SAILOR.

William Fleming, seaman on board the s.s. *Highington*, charged with disobedience to the commands of the officers, pleaded guilty and declared his intention not to work on the ship again. He was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

STRIKING HIS CAPTAIN.

Patrick Henry was fined \$10 for assaulting Captain Cross of the *Hazel Dollar*. Defendant had been paid off by the captain, who, however, agreed to allow him to work his passage back to San Francisco. Henry went ashore on Saturday and, returning to the ship drunk, struck the captain who then refused to take defendant.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

Two natives who had charge of sampans were fined \$50 each for making fast their boats to the s.s. *Catherine Apor* while under way.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.

Pun Pun was charged with stealing a silver-plated knife and towel from the s.s. *Athenian*. He went on board representing that he was a carpenter and abstracted the articles when he was watched. He was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, six hours in the stocks and ordered to be banished.

DISTURBING THE SERVICE.

Johannes Klingenberg and August Wegner, firemen on board the s.s. *Roseneath*, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner on Sunday. It was stated that they disturbed the service in St. Peter's Church. Defendants denied the offence, but were ordered to pay a fine of \$5 each.

BEFORE MR. C. D. McLEOD (ACTING SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ALIBI.

A coloured seaman, who was charged with refusing to pay rials here and assaulting the coolie, set up the defence that he had been in Wanchai at the time alleged and that the coolie had made a mistake. He was, however, fined \$1 for the assault and ordered to pay 50 cents compensation.

FORTUNE TELLERS.

Two Indians named Rahim Bux and Gujar Abdul Rahman were charged with "unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes or using subtle craft, means or device by palmistry or otherwise to deceive and impose on any of His Majesty's subjects at the Peak, in this Colony, on the 29th inst."

Sergeant Sims prosecuted and Mr. Dixon appeared for the defence.

Mr. Pierpont, chief warder in Victoria Gaol, stated that defendants came to him at Government Villas and asked him if he would have his fortune told. He replied "Yes," and defendants "read his hand" and that of his friend. He paid \$1.50 and his friend paid \$2.

Cross-examined—You don't believe in fortune telling?—No.

You were not deceived?—No.

You can't say whether your friend was deceived?—No.

He was not deceived?—No.

You were not the victim of any fraud or deceit?—No.

The money was not obtained from you by a trick?—No. He said he would tell me my fortune.

You did not believe that he could tell your fortune?—No.

Did you pay the money for the purpose of instituting these proceedings?—No.

Why did you pay him the money?—Just because he came there.

His Worship asked if the police were going to call any other evidence.

Sergt. Sims returned an answer in the negative.

Mr. Dixon contended that the prosecution must fail because there was no deception.

His Worship dismissed the defendants.

INSURANCE FRAUD AT SHANGHAI.

The N.C. Daily News of Oct. 24 reports:—At the Mixed Court yesterday morning two Chinese were charged with attempting to set fire to No. 73, Yu Kwei Canton Road, on the 24th inst. The evidence showed that the accused occupied No. 73, while the next house was insured for \$10,000 the stock being of less than \$1,500 in value. It appeared that the scheme had been planned between the parties and the rooms in the house occupied by the accused were adorned with little furniture and bedstrewn with wood and rope soaked in kerosene oil.

A certain well-known Chinese insurance broker, is alleged to be the instigator of the crime and to have had five accomplices, all brokers employed by various insurance companies. Between the six the premiums were paid to several foreign insurance companies, the brokers paying the owner of the opium long \$1,200 each for the use of his premises and the privilege of burning down his business. An old woman who was badly used by the parties concerned gave information to the police, and the case is likely to reveal some interesting particulars as to how fires are all arranged.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE.

The N.C. Daily News published the following telegram, dated Peking, 25th October. The German Minister (Baron A. von Mumm) is negotiating with the Waiwup to engage a German adviser for the new Board of Police.

In the matter of the Maritime Customs at Kiochoo, it has been settled that the control shall be in the hands of the Chinese, but twenty per cent of the revenue will revert to the German authorities. An agreement to that effect will be signed in a day or two, and it is reported that the agreement further stipulates that the Customs officers shall be German subjects.

THE PHILIPPINES AGRICULTURAL BANK SCHEME.

Vice Governor Ide, interviewed by the *Cablenews*, said:—I have recommended that Congress be asked to authorize the establishment of an agricultural bank by private capital, the principal of which shall be guaranteed by the government of the Philippine Islands and interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum, with a limitation that the total amount which the government of the Philippine Islands shall be called upon to pay in any single year shall not exceed \$200,000. It is also recommended that the rate of interest allowed to be charged to borrowers shall not, in any case, exceed ten per cent, the difference between the rates guaranteed by the government and the rates at which the loans can be made would probably be sufficient to pay all expense of operation and rigid government supervision and likewise pay a sufficient per cent to attract capital. One of the large banks doing business in Manila has undertaken to finance such an enterprise should it be deemed expedient to establish it.

The *Cablenews* comments:—The agricultural bank issue is again before us after some months of rest. It seems that the desire to relieve the strained situation has been dead and sleeping, and that the interest in some sort of relief measure has reached the halls of congress.

The plans embodied in Mr. Romer's report and discussed in yesterday's paper by this expert have the advantage of having been thoroughly tried and having succeeded in what would seem to be very unfavourable circumstances. There is no reason to doubt that a carefully managed and supervised policy would produce good results here. The Philippine passing a very unpromising lot and anything that has bettered their condition may be looked upon with favour.

The Egyptian plan, however, is no sort of an easy way to get money for the poor farmer, and the plan now under discussion is a very different thing from the agricultural bank these plans were discussed here nearly a year ago. The establishment of a bank financed and backed by government funds would be a form of paternalism having its dangers, and would be impossible in the Philippines for financial reasons alone. The insular government has no surplus to be used in this way.

Under intelligent management no greater boon could come to the islands than the introduction of new capital into our languishing agriculture. The one absolute necessity is increased production, and rightly administered, borrowed money can be made to open the clogged channels and set the streams flowing toward prosperity. But borrowing money is for the average man no specific for poverty. The poor Philippine would probably rather have half the value of his land to spend as he pleases than to keep the land and have to live by working it. He will not sell the land for less than twice its value, but to borrow money easy and to repay so difficult that the inevitable foreclosure would be a disaster.

The plan outlined by the vice-governor makes this sort of borrowing impossible. Only the man who gives assurance of energy can borrow money at all, and if the prospect of getting capital is made an inducement for going to work, the whole tendency will be to put a premium upon enterprise rather than upon idleness.

What the vice-governor recommends in his report to congress is the establishment of an agricultural bank by private capital, the principal of which shall be guaranteed by the insular government together with four per cent interest, with a limit of \$200,000 as the total amount which the government may be called upon to pay in any one year. The rate of interest to borrowers is not to exceed ten per cent, and all loans are to be made under rigid government supervision.

A POINT WELL-MADE.

Noting that the Shanghai Municipal Council had recommended that rewards should be offered to Chinese fishermen for collecting derelict mines, "Constar" wrote a letter to the N.C. Daily News, in which the following passages occurred:—

Possibly, however, this may be only a "try it on the dog" experiment, or again it may be a kind of last resource, as notwithstanding all the talk on this subject practically nothing has been done, except by merchant vessels, to clear off these terrible dangers south of the Shantung Frontiers. Anyway it does not require a very vivid imagination to conjecture what would happen to the fishermen who started poking away at a spiked mine with a twenty-foot bamboo pole, and the possibility of his claiming the reward would be extremely remote.

Taking another view of the question, we will suppose that by a miracle the fishermen had secured his reward and started off for Shanghai to claim his reward, with the mine in tow; the spectacle of a fishing boat sailing round the Garden of Eden with a mine bobbing along in her wake would be decidedly interesting—from a safe distance.

The only way to clear off derelict mines from the China Seas is to send out ships of war to do the thing systematically. In the spring of this year a Chinese cruiser was detailed for this duty, and I understand she has done good work in the Gulf of Pechili and elsewhere, but in the best of my knowledge absolutely nothing has been done by the Government to destroy the numerous drifting mines reported between the Shantung Frontiers and Shawsishan. If the Shanghai Municipal Council can prevail on either of the Governments concerned to send out a gunboat for this duty, they will ease the minds and earn the gratitude of all seafarers whose business takes them through northern waters, but probably the difficulty will be to discover a Government which is concerned enough to take any steps in the matter.

POSTAL BANKS FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Manila *Cablenews* says:—In his annual report now in the course of preparation, Vice Governor Ide, in speaking of banking institutions, touches upon the great necessity there is in the Philippines of postal savings banks where the people desire to lay aside money for a rainy day and do so in small amounts and at a small interest. On the subject of these postal banks, he says:—

"The people living in the vicinity of Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu are able to find places for deposit of their savings in the banks doing business there, with small rates of interest. This does not reach the needs of the people throughout the islands, and a system of postal savings banks would be of the greatest utility in encouraging habits of thrift and enabling people to deposit their small savings in secure places where they could receive a reasonable amount of interest and feel that they were safe from typhoons. A draft for a law for the establishment of postal savings banks throughout the islands has been prepared and will be submitted to the Commission at an early date, and its passage, with such amendments as may be needed, is recommended."

THE "NO. 2 FOLDING BROWNIE." A PERFECT POCKET CAMERA.

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THE BURLINGTON.

2 PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HATS AND HOME MADE COSTUMES OF THE LATEST STYLES. EVENING AND WALKING GOWNS IN GREAT VARIETY. BOOTS AND SHOES FROM BEST AMERICAN HOUSES. RIBBONS AND CHIFFONS IN NEWEST SHADERS. LACES AND LACE-COLLARETTES; SMART SHAPES AND DESIGNS. INFANT BONNETS AND SILK HATS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR. TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS FOR TENNIS AND STREET WEAR. HATS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE AND EFFICIENCY. BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at Shanghai on October 23rd. There were present Mr. A. McLeod (chairman), and shareholders representing 1,004 shares.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the past few days, I think we may follow the usual custom and take them as read. I have the pleasure to move that the report and accounts as now presented be accepted and passed. It is satisfactory to us to be able to recommend a distribution of dividends on the scale estimated as probable, an ordinary good year, when the reconstruction scheme was placed before you, and in addition to make a substantial increase to the reserve fund. You will doubtless like to know how the company has fared regarding war risks, as the newspapers have contained frequent allusions to the losses of insurance companies in the business, and I am happy to inform you that while we have kept clear of the speculative risks, we have made a substantial profit on the regular business as now presented.

Such profit, however, must be regarded as exceptional, profit which we cannot expect to make in ordinary years. The formation of a sterling reserve fund was decided on in order to obviate the large items of exchange which have appeared in our accounts from time to time, and you will observe that the capital and reserve fund, amounting to £150,000, are fully represented by sterling securities. We further recommend the formation of an "exchange and investment fund" of an account in order that items fluctuating under these heads, which have from time to time appeared in our working accounts, may more properly be debited or credited to the proposed account. You will, of course, recognise that with the increasing business we are now doing, and hope to do in the future, it is necessary to strengthen our resources by liberal additions to reserves in circumstances will allow. In conclusion, I would remind shareholders that the success of the company depends to a great extent on their support, resulting in mutual benefit to the company and themselves.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. Meyorink: That the report and accounts as now presented be accepted and passed.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. H. Foote: That a final dividend of 7½ per cent on the paid-up capital and a bonus of 15 per cent on the profit and reserve be paid; that £100,000 be placed to the credit of a silver reserve fund; that £15,000 be placed to the credit of an "exchange and investment account," and that the balance be transferred to the underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1905.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young and seconded by Mr. C. Selby Moore: That Messrs. A. McLeod, W. H. Foote, J. N. Jameson, W. D. Little, and W. Meyorink be re-elected to the board of directors, and that the remuneration of the directors be £15,000 per annum.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Young and seconded by Mr. H. A. J. Maury: That Messrs. Wingrove and Hayter be re-elected auditors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. J. N. Jameson and seconded by Mr. J. Samson: That Mr. Harry de Gray be elected to fill the seat on the board of directors vacated by Mr. G. A. Matthews, who is leaving for home.

The Chairman said there was still another resolution which he had to propose: That the Directors be authorised to pay to the staff a bonus for the past year not to exceed 10 per cent on their salaries.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. J. Such and carried unanimously.

OUR UNCONVENTIONAL NEIGHBOURS.

We reprinted yesterday a paragraph from the *Cablenews* protesting at the proposal to send negro soldiers to the Philippines. Our contemporary since announces:—

The *Cablenews* has received the following letter from an esteemed reader:—

Dear Sir:—Doubt that you know better than the secretary of war, doubt try to be wise, you old fell.

African-American soldiers are welcome here! It is not fair that white yankees may have an opportunity to come to this island.

Wm. Shanks.

William, we are glad to hear from you. Your delightful and refreshing communication comes like an iced water-melon on a hot day to soothe the brow wrinkled with a wrong for only white yankees to have the chance to come to these baggy-headed islands.

But Dixie furnishes a large percentage of the American ploughmen here, and the soft, silt-laden sounds of the southern speech are heard all over the archipelago.

We are not wiser than the secretary of war, Shanks. If we were we would be adorning a throne in the cabinet room at Washington instead of running a roaring Duplex press here and writing under your name invective.

You need to learn to use a typewriter with the new automatic-spelling attachment. Shamo Shanks! Show sense! Stop scribbling.

BABY TUCKER'S WONDERFUL CURE

Covered from Head to Foot with Humours—Forty Boils on Head at One Time—Could Not Shut Eyes to Sleep—Doctors Did No Good.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

Mrs. George H. Tucker, Jr., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., is a grateful mother. "When six months old," she says, "my little girl weighed a pound and a half less than at birth. When one month old a scab formed on her face, spreading until it completely covered her from head to foot, followed by boils, having forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. Then her skin started to dry up, and it became so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep. One month's treatment with Cuticura Soap and Ointment made a complete cure, and now my child is as large, strong, and healthy as any child of her age. The doctor's and drug bills amounted to a large sum, and my baby grew worse all the time. Then we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment and cured her at trifling expense."

CUTICURA A BLESSING

To Skin-Tortured Babies and Tired Mothers.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for birth humours, milk crust, scalded head, eczema, rashes, and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin, and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood. A warm bath with Cuticura Soap, and a simple anointing with Cuticura Ointment, purest and sweetest of emollients, will permit of sleep for baby, and rest for mother, and point to a speedy and permanent infancy to age. distressing cases, from infancy to the old, are cured by Cuticura. Sold everywhere. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 21, Chancery Lane; N.Y., 15, N. 4th St.; San Francisco, 10, Market St.; Hongkong, 17, Queen's Road. Price: Soap, 6d.; Ointment, 6d.; Pills, 6d. per box. For full particulars, send for free booklet "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 1433.

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Established 1719, CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal) LAURE WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

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Latest American Methods. Reasonable Fees.

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THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

60 NEW PIANOS

ARRIVED FOR
OUR NEW STORE,

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BECHSTEIN,
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AND OTHER FAMOUS AND
WELL-TRIED MAKERS, ALSO

BABY GRANDS.

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES,
OCCUPYING SAME SPACE

AND WITH ALL THE

FINE TONE AND APPEARANCE

OF A FULL GRAND.

PRESENT STOCK

OF VERY FINE PIANOS.
ALL GUARANTEED.

REDUCED \$100 TO \$200

TO END MONTH.

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. 1255

KOWLOON CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

WRECK IN CANTON RIVER.

THE Chinese Torpedo Boat *Loi Fu* (雷虎)

sunk in Canton River is marked by a

junk which carries a red flag by day, and two

white lights (one under the other) from one

yard arm and one white light on the opposite

yard arm by night. Vessels passing should do

so on the side of the two lights. The junk is

moored close to the wreck in 20 feet low water.

The bearings are:

North end of LANKIT ISLAND

N. 56° W. about 5 1/2 miles.

CHEUNG POINT N. 25° W. about

6 1/2 miles.

T. E. COCKER,

For Acting Commissioner of Customs,

Kowloon District.

Custom House,

Kowloon, 25th October, 1905. 2422

AIDS YOU TO STAND STRAIN.

When you don't feel quite yourself—weak,

restless, out of sorts—whether it's the weather

or the work—Hall's Coca Wine will pick you

up. It will give you an immediate sense of

comfort and well-being. It aids you to stand

physical or mental strain, assists you to recover

rapidly from exhaustion, keeps you up to full

working strength, and gives you restful sleep.

Hall's Coca Wine is a grand restorative tonic,

enthusiastically endorsed by thousands of medi-

cal men. It is pleasant, palatable and always

effective. 2304-4

BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness (or bilious attack) needs little description to the unfortunate sufferer. Food cannot be retained, the tongue is furred, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, the head throbs and aches; the patient is constipated, exceedingly weak, depressed and miserable. Doan's Dinner Pills will give relief in a few hours, but the sufferer should assist the medicine by taking rest, keeping quiet, and avoiding worry. During an attack, abstinence from food and alcoholic stimulants is desirable.

Those subject to biliousness should pay careful attention to diet, and avoid fatigue, anxiety, and exposure to cold. After too heavy a meal, one Doan's Dinner Pill will ward off any ill after-effect by giving the digestive organs, the liver and bowels, the additional help they need. This medicine should always be kept handy, and a dose taken whenever you find your food "repugnant" or disagreeing with you.

Doan's Dinner Pills are Nature's own medicine for liver, biliousness, and all stomach troubles. They are made from pure roots and herbs which act gently and in harmony with Nature, driving out the clogging impurities, allaying inflammation and irritation, and restoring a regular and natural action to the liver, bowels and digestive system, without griping. Doan's Dinner Pills are the best medicine for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, for headache, itching, dizziness, distress after eating, poor appetite, yellow eyes, heartburn, wind, etc.

Doan's Dinner Pills are 1/11 a box or 6 boxes for 6/- Of all chemists and medicine-dealers, or direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England, post free on receipt of price.

For itching Piles, Ringworm, Eczema, and every irritating Skin Complaint, Doan's Ointment is a sure and lasting cure. Doan's Ointment is 2/6 a pot, or 13/6 for 6 pots. It is sold by all chemists and druggists, or may be had, post free on receipt of price, direct from the proprietors, the Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London, England. 174-8

CHINA TEA EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade publishes the following tables showing the China tea export for twenty years, and the inter-annual fluctuations in value:—

Years.	Quantities.	Value.	Per lb.
	Lbs.	Hk. Tls.	£ d
1884.	268,800,000	29,055,000	8,111,000
1885.	283,867,000	32,269,000	8,588,000
1886.	295,000,000	33,505,000	8,344,000
1887.	288,067,000	30,041,000	7,291,000
1888.	288,067,000	30,293,000	7,116,000
1889.	250,287,000	28,258,000	6,882,000
1890.	222,000,000	26,668,000	6,916,000
1891.	237,333,000	31,029,000	7,325,000
1892.	216,400,000	25,984,000	5,857,000
1893.	242,800,000	30,559,000	6,016,000
1894.	248,267,000	31,854,000	5,983,000
1895.	248,800,000	32,450,000	5,997,000
1896.	228,400,000	30,157,000	5,326,000
1897.	204,267,000	28,177,000	4,352,000
1898.	205,200,000	28,779,000	4,160,000
1899.	217,487,000	31,459,000	4,377,000
1900.	184,533,000	25,445,000	3,946,000
1901.	174,400,000	18,513,000	2,743,000
1902.	202,533,000	22,860,000	2,972,000
1903.	223,733,000	26,334,000	3,475,000
1904.	183,468,000	30,202,000	4,329,000

Note.—The average value of Hailkwa tea is stated by the Chinese Customs Department to have been as follows:—In 1884, 5s. 7d.; in 1885, 5s. 3d.; in 1886, 5s. 0d.; in 1887, 4s. 10d.; in 1888, 4s. 8d.; in 1889, 4s. 5d.; in 1890, 4s. 2d.; in 1891, 4s. 1d.; in 1892, 3s. 9d.; in 1893, 3s. 11d.; in 1894, 3s. 10d.; in 1895, 3s. 3d.; in 1896, 3s. 4d.; in 1897, 2s. 11d.; in 1898, 2s. 10d.; in 1899, 2s. 11d.; in 1900, 2s. 13d.; in 1901, 2s. 11d.; in 1902, 2s. 7d.; in 1903, 2s. 7d.; and in 1904, 2s. 10d.

SALVAGE CLAIM SEQUEL.

STRANGE INCIDENT AT FUSAN.

In July last the Norwegian whaler *Olga* picked up an open cargo boat, not far from Fusan, which had been abandoned during heavy weather, and towed her into the Korean port. As the owners did not appear willing to settle the salvage on the usual terms, the agents of the *Olga* placed the cargo boat in charge of the Customs, and during a typhoon that occurred in August she broke away and went ashore at Deer Island, being again recovered on the 28th September at about 4 a.m. the boat was boarded by a gang of men bringing their own stores and provisions, sail was set, and the vessel was under way before her removal was discovered. When the occurrence became known, the police and Customs launched in pursuit but were unable to venture far outside the harbour and the prize escaped. The matter was reported to the Japanese Consul at Fusan, but as far as we can learn, the cargo boat is now lying at Moji without any action having been taken by the police to arrest those who are responsible for this novel method of settling salvage claims. —Nagasaki Press.

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Shanghai, 15th October, 1905.

In presenting the present brief report of the work of the Institute for the last six months, all the points will be considered under three general divisions, first the ordinary aspect of the work, second the encouraging aspect of the work, and third the encouraging aspect of the work.

First, under the ordinary aspect of the work it may be mentioned that the class instruction has continued. In addition to the department of English we have added on the special department of Political Science and History. As the new building erected for the students is not sufficiently large for other than class-room purposes, we have continued to rent a Chinese building near by at Tls. 30 a month. We have been assisted by three Chinese teachers.

Besides this, the Lectures which were carried on for two years in the Polytechnic Institute have been resumed in our new Students' Hall, being given on Saturday afternoons twice a month. Our general topic has been Friendly Relations between China and Foreign Countries, second, between China and the United States, and third, as seen in the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan with bearings upon China. The room used for the Lectures presents the attendance of a large number of the Chinese, but we are pleased to say that those who have attended are intelligent and representative men, who are interested in promoting friendly feelings between China and other countries. An hour or more is devoted to lecture and a certain number of questions have been included in the course of the lectures. This may be regarded as an extension of the main idea of the Institute. Under more favourable circumstances this idea of the Institute could be carried out with much greater success.

We have continued our literary work, one book on a comparative study of Geographical Terminology being just issued from the press, and a second book on the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan to Governor Nish Chikuo to prepare a preface.

Second, concerning the encouraging aspects of the work, we will first mention the effects of the boycott upon our work. It should be noted that in accordance with the regulations of the Institute, one object is to seek the welfare primarily of the Chinese, and another to promote harmony between China and other nations with any idea of maintaining harmony with Americans. It is, therefore, contrary to the spirit and purpose of the Institute. When we mention that some ten foreign firms which have been represented on the general committee of the Institute have had their goods, which have been purchased in America, placed under the ban of the boycott, and that several of the Chinese who have been prominent in initiating the boycott, as well as liberal subscribers of our committee, as well as liberal subscribers, it will be readily seen that it has been difficult to secure that friendly co-operation, which was exhibited when the Institute was first inaugurated in Shanghai. We have tried to be on friendly terms with all the members of the committee, but it must be said that there has not been that same ardour and cordiality on the part of several of the Chinese who are now prominent in previous years. Of course, under such circumstances, many foreign firms, both here and at home, who have been made to suffer, would not be very keen on making a subscription to the Institute. Our School has not been boycotted, but at the beginning of the agitation most of our students became quite excited, while several of them joined in with the general movement for the condemnation of American injustice, and failed to realise that any American could be a sincere friend. We are glad to say that since the opening of the new term there has been no trouble in this respect. The students have gone on diligently with their regular work.

Another cause of discouragement has been that several of the Chinese who have been ready to subscribe have not been so ready to identify themselves with the work of the Institute. But anyone who reads our revised regulations will at once perceive that the work, the privileges and responsibilities of the Institute cannot rest with any one individual. Another discouraging feature of the work has been the information which we have received from London that it is feared not much money can be raised for the building fund of the Institute in Great Britain. We are disappointed at this expression of the attitude of the British to a work which aims to promote friendly relations between Chinese and themselves, and especially when it might be supposed that a country which has the largest number of business firms in China would be the country of amount needed, namely, £4,000. We can only say that it is very difficult to keep from being discouraged, but we trust there will soon be brighter news. We realise that there may be some ground for the failure on the part of any of the home committee to respond to our request for their financial assistance. First, there has been a

feeling on the part of some that there is too much unfriendliness on the part of the Chinese to warrant any large amount of assistance on the part of foreigners. But my reply to this is that if such a statement is correct, then there is a recognised need of just such work as is contemplated by the Institute. Secondly, there has been a little dissatisfaction because of the delay in getting the Institute incorporated. I regret the delay as much as anyone, but it seems impossible to place the blame on any one person. The delay was unavoidable. Thirdly, there have also been those who have said that the Chinese having failed to complete the amount of money required for the purchase of the land, ought not to criticise persons in the home countries who have failed to complete the amounts which are expected from them. It should be borne in mind that in accordance with the regulations the persons responsible are those who are the members of the Institute, and that the ones who receive the greatest advantages are those who live in Shanghai. We cannot very well make a demand on friends in the home countries. The help they give we will appreciate, but it can hardly be said that they are bound to help us, Chinese or foreigners, who live in Shanghai.

The third aspect is one of encouragement. The first encouragement is that the influence of the Institute is extending to other parts of China. Soon after we issued our last report, we received word that the Viceroy at Nanking, and the Governor at Hangchow had each contributed Tls. 1,000, and the Governor of Hunan, Tuan Fang, had contributed \$1,000 Mexican, all to be used for the Class work of the Institute, either in Scholarships or in helping to provide for the instruction. Within the last month we have also received Tls. 500 from the Viceroy of Szechuan for the purchase of books for the library. During summer vacation, which we spent in Hangchow, a course of lectures was given to the officials at the invitation of the Governor. We also had considerable social intercourse with the officials of that provincial capital, and felt that our vacation was at least being profitably spent. The Governor met the extra expenses incurred in our being absent from Shanghai. We paid a hurried visit to Soochow to consult with the Governor about lectures to be given the next year. We have also received an invitation from the Governor of Shanghai to give a course of lectures to the officials during our winter vacation at Chinanfa, a provincial capital, where we lived for seven years when in connection with the American Presbyterian Mission. If the staff of the Institute consisted of more than one, it would be possible to extend the work of the Institute to other important centres, and this without the expenditure of any money for the erection of buildings. The Institute's property will be in Shanghai, a secure place; but the work ought to be extended throughout China, and even to Peking.

A second encouragement has been the report which we have received from New York, namely, that the American committee has been enlarged, and that all those have been paid. So long as this committee is not discouraged, we in Shanghai ought not to be discouraged. We appreciate very much the efforts that have been put forth by the chairman of the committee, Mr. William G. Low.

A third encouragement has been that the memorandum and articles of association have at last been voted on and approved by our Advisory Council, and have been sent to Hongkong for registration and incorporation.

During the last six months the able secretary of our executive committee has left for America, but we are glad that we have secured for this position Mr. H. Bismarck, a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

In accordance with the new regulations that have been drawn up by the members of the advisory council are to be chosen from the subscribing or permanent members of the Institute. Whether this will make any difference or not, I cannot say. A subscribing member is one who pays an annual fee of \$20 Mexican. A permanent member is one who has contributed the sum of Tls. 1,000 or more. At present there are 20 permanent members, 4 American and 16 Chinese. In closing our report we will mention the different funds to which money may be contributed, as each one shall choose. First there is the fund for working expenses, which at the close of the semi-annual account amounts to Tls. 58. Secondly there is the building fund on deposit in Shanghai, consisting of Tls. 4,398 and to which should be added Tls. 2,400 still due from the Chinese. Thirdly, there is the building fund being raised in England and America for the main hall of the Institute, needing Tls. 60,000 in all. Fourthly, there is the land fund to which the Chinese should subscribe Tls. 2,800, and a little more for interest, to repay the building fund. Fifthly, there is the Chinese endowment fund, having on hand Tls. 630. Sixthly, there is the equipment fund in memory of the late Mr. Li Hung-chang, consisting of Tls. 500. Seventhly, there is the library fund consisting of Tls. 500, consisting of Tls. 2,446. Tenthly, we need a separate fund of Tls. 3,000 for arranging and beautifying the grounds of the Institute, which consist of over two foreign acres. The two things specially needed at present besides the fund for the main hall is this last fund, and Tls. 6,000 for putting up another students' Hall of three stories adjoining the present

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\$13.00

PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN QUARTS.

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PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS (LARGE SIZE).

Vim Vigour Vitality

Hall's
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This is what residents of tropical countries lack. Unaided you cannot conquer the climate.

Brace up your system—take the sovereign remedy of thousands of British doctors—at home and abroad.

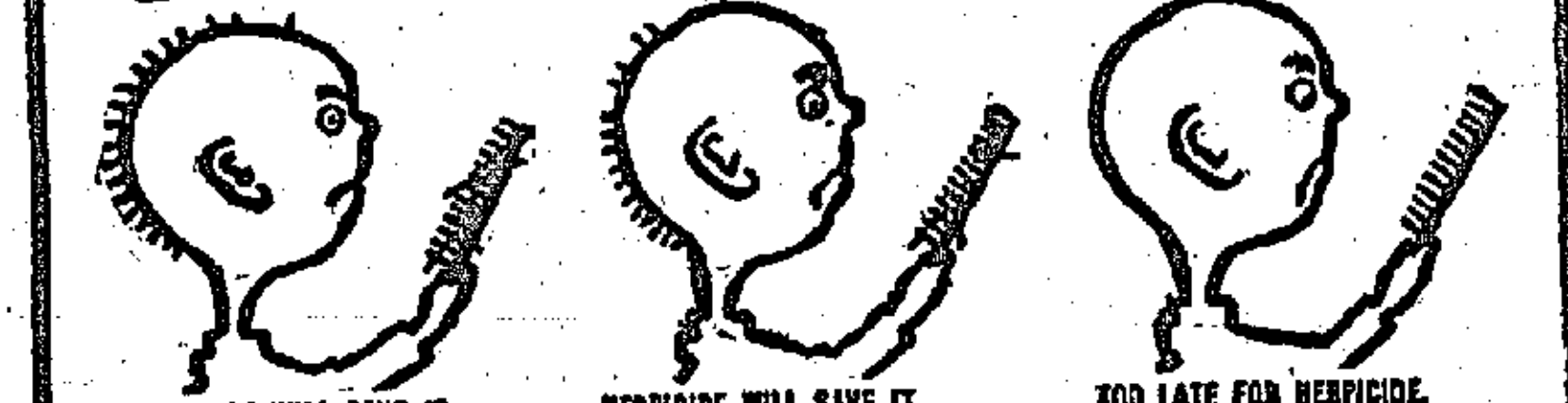
Hall's Coca Wine

two or three times a day, with or after meals. Hall's Coca Wine cures anamia and nervous troubles. Insist upon Hall's Coca Wine, the kind with the red keystone trademark. Obtainable at all stores and chemists, in large and small bottles.

Hall's Coca Wine is the most marvellous restorative known to medical science—pure, potent, palatable.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!



THE LADIES' OBJECT. To a gray and sticky hair dressing, or one that is full of sedentary chemicals intended to dye the hair. The carbon preference for a dainty dressing, particularly one that overcomes excessive oiliness and leaves the hair light and fluffy, is STOPS ITCHING INSTANTLY.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,—HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS.

Applications at prominent harbor shops.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Better than ever—the best watches in the world. Behind them are half a century of high reputation and a strong guarantee, good for all time.

Building, and thus avoid the expense of renting a building in the vicinity of the Institute. Our needs are many, but the wealth to which we are appealing in China, in the United States, in Great Britain, to say nothing of other countries, is so enormous that there ought to be no trouble to secure what is needed. The Institute is on a legal basis, and those who have taken the matter up in Shanghai are representative men whose opinions carry weight. GILBERT REID, Director.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of *Daily Press* are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 30, Elgin Road and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL. Hongkong, 22nd December, 1902.

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.) CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East. The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication. Price \$1.50. On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, Shanghai; MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong; and all leading Bookellers in the Far East. Hongkong, 3rd February, 1903.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1905. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 17th July, 1905.

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Gorton Foundry, Manchester. ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

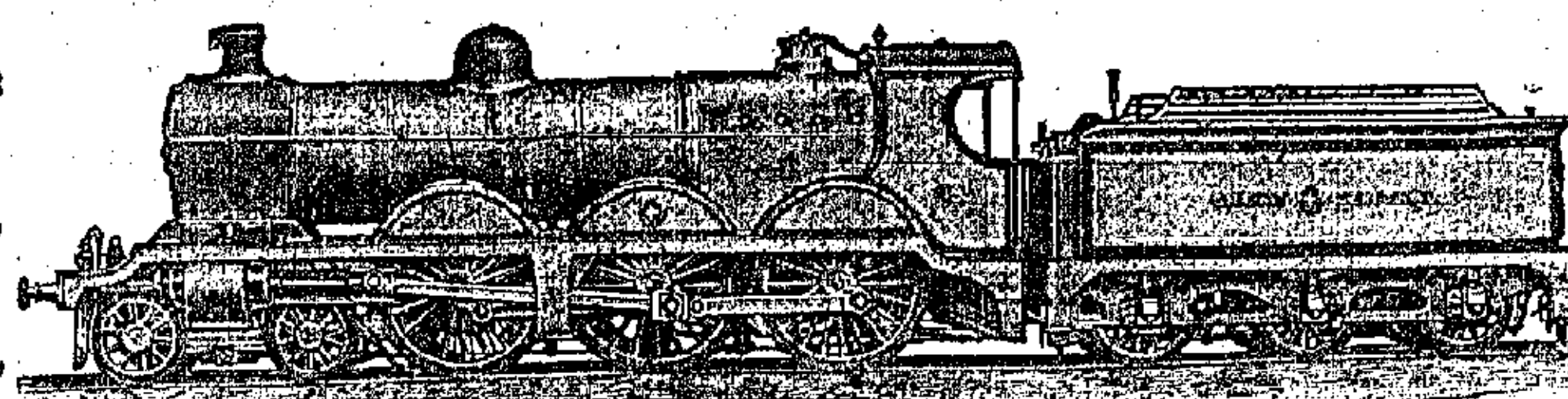
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ADAPTED TO EVERY GAUGE AND VARIETY OF SERVICE. Also ELECTRICAL LOCOMOTIVES and MACHINE TOOLS.

CRANE LOCOMOTIVES FOR LIFTING AND SHUNTING.

RACK RAIL LOCOMOTIVES, YARD ENGINES, &c.

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ALL TOOLS ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN IF REQUIRED.

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STEEL FOUNDRY for casting Wheel Centres and other parts of Locomotives. Also general CASTINGS & FORGINGS.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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PORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSU"	On 6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PHILIP"	On 28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANA"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HUGHOW"	On 12th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DOMENEUS"	On 19th December.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 19th December.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th December.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"PINGSUEY"	On 7th November.
HAMA	"OANFA"	On 1st December.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	On 31st October.
	"MACHAON"	On 3rd November.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENSIN	"CHIHLI"	On 31st October.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 31st October.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 2nd November.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA PORT	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd November.
DARWIN, ETC.	"HANYANG"	On 4th November.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Geo. Wright	Monday, November 20th
TERMONT	9,600	T. W. Gurdie	Friday, November 24th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday, December 9th
ELIADES	3,753	F. G. Harrington	Friday, December 29th

Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1905.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	(BENGAL)	About 2nd November	Freight and Passage.
	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.		
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS	COROMANDEL	Noon, 4th November	See Special Advertisement.
OF CALL	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	PALERMO	About 6th November	Freight only.
MOJI and KOBE	E. G. Andrews		
LONDON and ANTWERP	SOCOTRA	About 8th November	Freight only.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	W. R. Hickey		
and MARSEILLES			

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LEAVEAGE.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 6th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 20th December
PRINZ KITTEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 3rd January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY 31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 28th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Polack, with MAILS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on Monday, the 6th November. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on Tuesday, the 7th November, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on Tuesday, the 7th November.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50.
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above

ports, on about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

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SHIPPING INPORT.

STEAMERS.

ALSTON, British str., 2,536, Wilson, 21st Oct.

Keelung 19th Oct. General.—Shewan,

Tomes & Co.

AMCO, German str., 822, J. Iversen, 27th

October.—Haiphong 22nd October, Pakhoi

21st and Hoihow 25th. Rice, Pigs and

Balloons.—Jensen & Co.

ANDALUSIA, German str., 3,477, M. Filler, 23rd

October.—Moji 18th October, Ballast.—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ANDRE RICKMERS, German str., 1,929, H.

Kohn, 25th Oct.—Bangkok 15th Oct.

Rice and Wood.—Butterfield & Swire.

ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, S. Robinson,

13th Oct.—Yamaguchi 18th Sept. and

Shanghai 15th Oct. General.—C. P. R. Co.

CHANGCHEW, British str., 1,213, E. Edwards,

14th Oct.—Moji 18th Oct. Coal.—Japan.

CHILLY, British str., 1,143, G. Hooker, 27th

Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 26th Oct.

General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,117, Chas. Stewart,

28th Oct.—Shanghai 25th Oct. General.—

Chinese.

CHOYANG, British str., 1,442, Salby, 26th Oct.

Shanghai via Swatow 22nd Oct. General.—

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHURANG, British str., 1,413, Cox, 23rd Oct.

—Kuchinotzu 22nd Oct. Coal.—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

CLAVERING, British str., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th

Sept.—from Salina Cruz, Ballast.—China

Commercial S.S. Co.

COURTFIELD, British str., 2,895, J. W. Martin,

23rd Oct.—Bombay 3rd Oct. and Tuticorin

9th, General.—Jardine & Co.

DARKE, American str., 2,714, Emil Francke,

24th Oct. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEE EST, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 23rd

October.—Saigon 17th October, General.—

Chinese.

DR. H. J. KIER, Norw. str., 691, Larsson, 11th

Oct.—Chinwangtao 4th Oct. General.—

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

DORIC, British str., 4,475, H. Smith, 23rd Oct.

—Saigon and Manila 21st October,

Mails and General.—O. & S. N. Co.

ELISABETH RICKMERS, German steamer, 997,

Gotsebo, 25th October.—Bangkok 19th

October, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 23rd

Oct.—Kobe 24th Oct. General.—Gibb,

Livingston & Co.

EMPEROR OF INDIA, British str., 3,092, E.

Beetham, 25th Oct.—Yamaguchi 2nd Oct.

and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and General.—

C. P. R. Co.

ESKALIN, British str., 1,623, Duff, 27th Oct.

Moji 21st Oct. Coal.—Bradley & Co.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, R. S. Pent-

ney, 23rd Oct.—Java, Singapore via Ho-

low 14th Oct. Sugar.—Joo Tek Sing.

FOLSO, Norwegian str., 1,047, Berentzen, 24th

Oct.—Chefoo 18th Oct.—Chinese.

GREGORY APCAR, British steamer, 2,961, J.

G. Olfert, 24th October.—Calcutta and

Strait 8th October, General.—D. Sunson

& Co., Ltd.

HAINUN, British str., 636, A. J. Robson, 29th

October.—Amoy 28th October, General.—

Douglas Lapsrak & Co.

HAINAM, French str., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.—

from Kongsuon.—Bradley & Co.

HAZEL DOLLAR, British str., 2,408, C. H.

Cross, 20th Oct.—Moji 14th Oct. Coal.—

Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HEMINGTON, British str., 1,827, P. N. Toft,

21st October.—Newcastle 30th September,

Coal.—Order.

HORNSTEIN, German str., 1,275, H. Hamer, 20th

October.—Moji 13th Oct. Coal.—Mitsui

